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Weekly Bulletin

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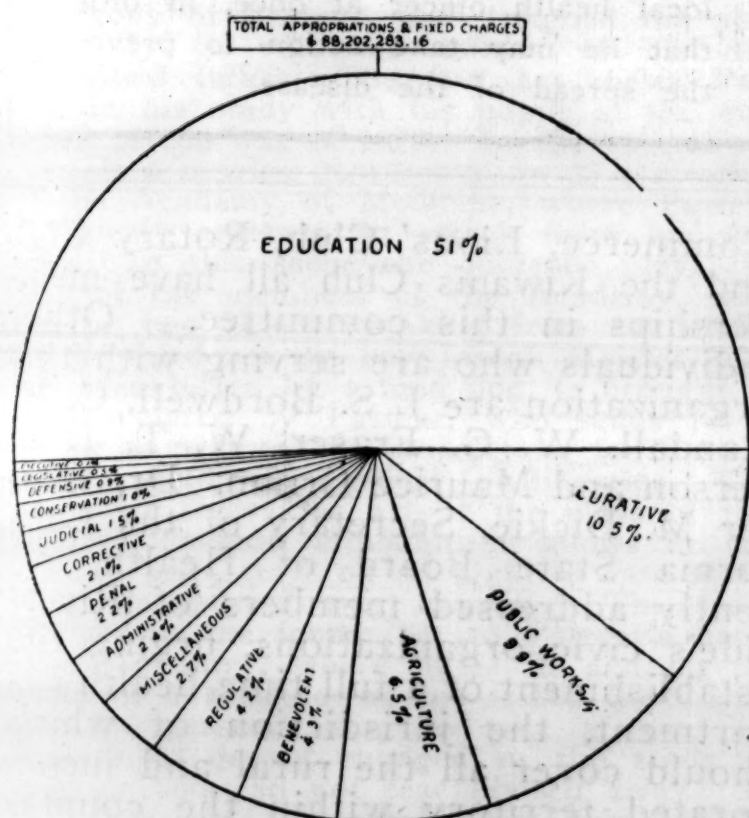
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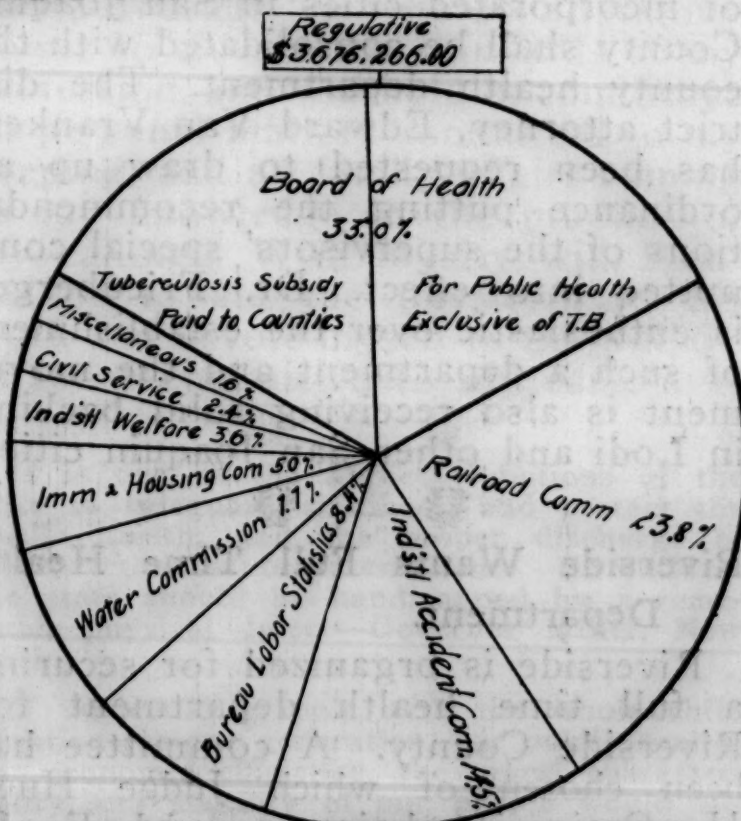
STATE EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC HEALTH



Total State Appropriations, 1921-1923.

The accompanying graphs are reproduced, with added detail, from the January, 1922, issue of "The American County." It will be noted that 4.2 per cent of the total appropriations and fixed charges for the 73d and 74th fiscal years, 1921-1923, apply to departments engaged in "regulative" work. An analysis of the expenditures of these departments is shown in the lower graph. It should be noted that although 33 per cent of these "regulative" appropriations are accredited to the State Board of Health, approximately one-

half of the State Board of Health appropriation is paid directly to the counties in the form of subsidies for county tuberculosis hospitals. A very small portion of this tuberculosis appropriation is used by the State Board of Health for the administration of the tuberculosis subsidy. This amounts to 4.9 per cent of the total tuberculosis appropriation. The State Board of Health, instead of receiving direct benefit of one-third of the amount devoted to "regulative purposes," actually has at its disposal 16 per cent of the total appropriation under this title.



Appropriations, "Regulative" Boards, 1921-1923.

New Work on Obstetrical Nursing.

Dr. Adelaide Brown recommends to nurses a new book on obstetrical nursing by Carolyn Conant Van Blarcom. Of this work Dr. Brown says:

"This book marks an advance in nursing textbooks, and presents to the nursing world not a compilation from medical textbooks, but a practical discussion from study, observation and experience of the methods of obstetrical nursing employed in private and hospital work. Principles of nursing, varieties of expression in technique to fulfill these principles are justly and intelligently presented. The mental hygiene of the pregnant condition is carefully analyzed and well discussed.

The development of district nursing in obstetrical cases and the ever-increasing importance to be given to prenatal care and guidance of the prospective mother are both carefully described. The organization for prenatal work is presented in full detail.

As the purposes of the Sheppard-Towner bill in fostering better maternal and infant care become better understood, the doctor, the hospital, and the nurse will each value and develop more fully the wonderful opportunity for health-education and health-standards that the interest of the parents in the new life gives.

Miss Van Blarcom never loses sight of the privilege of contact with the mother and her new baby, and the great trust and responsibility the new family group is to both doctor and nurse. The care of the mother and baby is emphasized as a 'calling,' and this book will awaken in each nurse who reads and studies it an appreciation of her opportunity for service and education."



Full Time Health Department for San Joaquin County.

The Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County, the City Commission of Stockton, the Rotary clubs, Dr. Wm. Friedberger, superintendent of the county hospital, and many other individuals are working zealously to secure the establishment of a full time health department, under which all of the health departments of incorporated cities in San Joaquin County shall be consolidated with the county health department. The district attorney, Edward Van Vranken, has been requested to draw up an ordinance putting the recommendations of the supervisors' special committee into effect. Dr. Friedberger is enthusiastic over the establishment of such a department and the movement is also receiving solid backing in Lodi and other San Joaquin cities.



Riverside Wants Full Time Health Department.

Riverside is organized for securing a full time health department for Riverside County. A committee has been chosen of which Judge Hugh H. Craig is chairman, and E. L. Covey secretary. The Chamber of

Weekly Radio Talks

(Broadcasted from Station KUCO, San Francisco, Wednesday, at 3 p.m.)

WATCH FOR RABID DOGS.

Rabies in animals, especially dogs, is unusually prevalent in California this summer. If bitten by a dog, it is important that the animal be locked up immediately and kept locked up for ten days. If the animal becomes sick, showing signs of paralysis, before the end of ten days, it should be killed and the head sent for examination in a sealed can to the State Hygienic Laboratory at Berkeley. Wounds from dog bites should be cauterized immediately with nitric acid, and if the dog is believed to be rabid the Pasteur treatment should be started without delay. All cases of dog bite should be reported to the local health officer at once, in order that he may take action to prevent the spread of the disease.

Commerce, Lions' Club, Rotary Club and the Kiwanis Club all have memberships in this committee. Other individuals who are serving with this organization are J. S. Bordwell, C. H. Randall, W. G. Fraser, W. T. Henderson and Maurice Griffin. Dr. Walter M. Dickie, Secretary of the California State Board of Health, recently addressed members of Riverside's civic organizations, urging the establishment of a full time health department, the jurisdiction of which should cover all the rural and incorporated territory within the county.



Make All Hospitals Fireproof.

A few weeks ago a nurse lost her life rescuing patients from a burning hospital in a construction camp in the mountains of California. Without any thought for herself, rigidly performing her duty, she brought her patients out of the flames to safety. Why should sick and helpless people be placed in a building where fire may so easily occur and where its course may be so rapid? How long will public opinion accept wooden structures within which to house the sick and helpless? Must we continue to take a toll of lives before we require that hospitals shall exist only within fireproof walls and under adequate fire protection?

Pasteur, the Great.

Comparatively few public health workers know or realize the tremendous debt that the world owes to Louis Pasteur for his remarkable contributions, not only to public health and preventive medicine, but to commerce and industry as well. The story of Pasteur's life is full of dramatic incidents. Public health workers should be familiar with the biography of this eminent scientist. In France, the life of this great man has been dramatized in a play called "Pasteur." M. Lucien Guitry, the eminent French actor, has recently opened his London season with this drama.

Of this production the British Medical Journal says:

It no doubt owes something to the successful production in this country of "Abraham Lincoln," for both plays depict a great man in selected scenes at different periods of his life. The author of "Pasteur" is M. Sacha Guitry, son of the actor, who admittedly found his inspiration in Vallery-Radot's biography of Pasteur, and designed the play especially to suit the talents of his distinguished father. The first act shows Pasteur in his study with his pupils at the outbreak of the war of 1870. In the second act there is a moving representation of a meeting of the Academy of Medicine, where Pasteur vigorously combats an attack upon his theories. In this scene the audience plays the part of the members of the Academy, with one or two actors speaking from the stalls. In the third act the boy Joseph Meister, who has been bitten by a mad dog, is brought to be inoculated by Pasteur, who sends for a doctor to perform the inoculation, for Pasteur himself held no medical qualification. The dramatist shows his art at the close of this act, for Pasteur, although he knows he can give no help, stays on all night in case something unexpected may happen. The scene changes in the fourth act to Pasteur's home in the country, where he is ill and on the verge of a breakdown; his friend the doctor tries to persuade him to take a rest, but Pasteur is deeply engaged in the study of epilepsy and can not tear himself away. To him comes again Joseph Meister, now a youth, and a delightfully sympathetic scene ensues between the two. The last act is the crown of Pasteur's career, his reception by the president of the republic in the amphitheater of the Sorbonne, crowded by his friends, among whom is Lister, whose name is announced, although he does not actually appear on the scene. The play has no "love interest" and no female character, and follows no dramatic rules; it is practically a series of monologues, in which the actual words of Pasteur are often used, and its only unity is in the portrayal of its chief character.

Rest of body and mind, education in regard to what is safe and what is dangerous, good food and fresh air, are the medicines that restore health. Intelligent medical supervision, freedom from care and worry, confidence in recovery, conscientiousness in carrying out every detail given by the physician, work miracles, as thousands can testify who have fallen ill of tuberculosis, but who have fought the good fight and won out.—Dr. Lawrason Brown, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Use of Common Towel Prohibited.

Not only has the use of the common drinking utensil been prohibited by law, but also the placing of common towels in public places has been made unlawful. This means that the common towel has been barred from every hotel, restaurant, factory, store, barber shop, office building, school, public hall, railroad train, railway station, boat, or any other public place, room or conveyance in California. The use of the common towel is not only an offense against common decency, but it is also obvious that communicable diseases may be transmitted from one person to another by this means. If paper towels are provided, they must be used by one person only and immediately thrown away. They should also be provided in sufficient quantity to accommodate all persons who may desire to use them. Any infractions of this law should be reported promptly to the local health officer within whose territory the infraction may be discovered.

Every man should have some sort of play. What is play for one man may be work for another, but every man and woman should have a play hobby and should follow it enthusiastically.—Dr. Donald B. Anderson.

The "Florence Nightingale Pledge." The Nurses' Pledge.

"I solemnly pledge myself before God and in the presence of this assembly to pass my life in purity and to practice my profession faithfully. I will abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous, and will not take or knowingly administer any harmful drugs. I will do all in my power to elevate the standards of my profession, and will hold in confidence all personal matters committed to my keeping, and all family affairs coming to my knowledge in the practice of my calling. With loyalty will I endeavor to aid the physician in his work and devote myself to the welfare of those committed to my care."

It is one of the highest functions of the state to safeguard childhood and protect the public health, and the proper discharge of that function is not paternalistic. No child in the state should be handicapped by a remediable physical defect.—Governor Miller, New York.

If we could grapple with the whole child situation for one generation, our public health, our economic efficiency, the moral character, sanity and stability of our people would advance three generations in one.—Herbert Hoover.

MORBIDITY.**Smallpox**

Thirty cases of smallpox were reported last week, from the following localities: El Dorado County 2, Glendale 11, Livermore 5, Long Beach 3, Los Angeles 2, Riverside 1, San Luis Obispo County 1, Santa Clara County 4, and Yuba City 1.

Typhoid Fever

Only twelve cases of typhoid were reported last week, distributed among the following communities: Alhambra 1, Berkeley 1, Los Angeles County 2, Los Angeles 4, Sacramento 1, San Francisco 1, Santa Barbara 1, and Sutter County 1.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis

One case of this disease was reported last week from Los Angeles.

Epidemic Encephalitis

Two cases of epidemic encephalitis were reported last week, one from San Francisco and one from Santa Paula.

Poliomyelitis

San Francisco reported one case of poliomyelitis last week.

LIST OF DISEASES REPORTABLE BY LAW.

ANTHRAX	MEASLES
BERI-BERI	MUMPS
BOTULISM	OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM
CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS (Epidemic)	PARATYPHOID FEVER
CHICKENPOX	PELLAGRA
CHOLERA, ASIATIC	PLAGUE
DENGUE	PNEUMONIA
DIPHTHERIA	POLIOMYELITIS
DYSENTERY	RABIES
ENCEPHALITIS (Epidemic)	ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED (or Tick) FEVER
ERYSIPELAS	SCARLET FEVER
FLUKES	SMALLPOX
FOOD POISONING	SYPHILIS*
GERMAN MEASLES	TETANUS
GLANDERS	TRACHOMA
GONOCOCCUS INFECTION*	TUBERCULOSIS
HOOKWORM	TYPHOID FEVER
INFLUENZA	TYPHUS FEVER
JAUNDICE, INFECTIOUS	WHOOPIING COUGH
LEPROSY	YELLOW FEVER
MALARIA	

*Reported by office number. Name and address not required.

QUARANTINABLE DISEASES.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS (Epidemic)	POLIOMYELITIS
CHOLERA, ASIATIC	SCARLET FEVER
DIPHTHERIA	SMALLPOX
ENCEPHALITIS (Epidemic)	TYPHOID FEVER
LEPROSY	TYPHUS FEVER
PLAGUE	YELLOW FEVER

Section 16. Public Health Act. All physicians, nurses, clergymen, attendants, owners, proprietors, managers, employees, and persons living in or visiting any sick person in any hotel, lodging house, house, building, office, structure, or other place where any person shall be ill of any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, shall promptly report such fact to the county, city and county, city, or other local health board or health officer, together with the name of the person, if known, and place where such person is confined, and nature of the disease, if known.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT.

Disease	1922				1921			
	Week ending			Reports for week ending Aug. 5 received by Aug. 8	Week ending			Reports for week ending Aug. 6 received by Aug. 10
	July 15	July 22	July 29		July 16	July 23	July 30	
Anthrax	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	0	2	2	1	4	4	0	6
Chickenpox	49	42	20	21	70	30	25	26
Diphtheria	112	91	119	83	114	83	102	101
Dysentery (Bacillary)	0	1	15	1	4	3	1	6
Epidemic Encephalitis	1	2	2	2	5	5	1	5
Gonorrhoea	87	87	72	164	85	119	77	95
Influenza	12	6	4	3	16	3	5	30
Leprosy	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Malaria	7	4	7	8	5	12	4	4
Measles	15	13	6	5	101	38	28	24
Mumps	29	10	6	6	52	32	34	24
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	52	29	60	25	87	25	33	39
Poliomyelitis	2	1	1	1	3	6	11	4
Rabies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	44	35	37	28	51	44	44	29
Smallpox	26	14	15	30	54	28	47	35
Syphilis	109	97	116	137	50	70	121	75
Tuberculosis	160	130	188	112	150	146	192	127
Typhoid Fever	36	34	38	12	28	16	39	32
Whooping Cough	87	61	59	57	74	34	34	54
	829	661	767	696	953	699	799	716